

Mr. MEADE-WALDO said that in 1892, when he first brought back examples of *G. whitakeri* from the mountains near Tangier and Tetuan, they had been identified by the late Dr. Sharpe as *G. cervicalis*. He also made remarks on the abundance of *G. minor* in the damp forests on the north side of the Great Atlas, in Southern Morocco.

Dr. E. HARTERT said that it was, of course, very valuable to have actually compared specimens of *Garrulus minor* from the type-locality with those collected in Morocco by Messrs. Dodson, Meade-Waldo, and Riggenbach, though the original description and figure (*cf.* Verreaux, *Rev. & Mag. Zool.* 1857, p. 439, pl. 14) left little doubt that the latter, which had been named *Garrulus œnops* by Mr. Whitaker, belonged to the same species, and he had therefore united them as long ago as 1903 (*cf.* Vög. Pal. Faun. i. p. 31). Mr. Riggenbach had found this little Jay quite common in the Moroccan Atlas, to the west of the place where Mr. Meade-Waldo observed it.

Mr. Whitaker had probably renamed this Jay after he had compared it with the specimen in the British Museum which had been wrongly identified as *G. minor*, and which was, in fact, *G. whitakeri* Hart., as Mr. Rothschild had remarked.

The Hon. W. ROTHSCHILD also exhibited adult examples, together with the young and eggs, of the curious Lark, *Chersophilus duponti*, obtained by Dr. Hartert at Aïn Oussera, Central Algeria, and stated that it had now been definitely ascertained that this bird did not occur in the Balearic Islands. The birds bought in the flesh on the Nice Market, and sold as coming from those islands, had probably come from Tunisia.

Mr. CLAUDE GRANT forwarded a description of a new subspecies of Guinea-fowl, for which he proposed the name :—

NUMIDA PTILORHYNCHA BARINGOENSIS, subsp. n.

*Adult male.* Similar in size and colour to *N. ptilorhyncha* Less., but with a well-developed and considerably larger helmet—this character being very constant.

*Hab.* Lake Baringo District, Rift Valley, B.E. Africa.

Type in the British Museum: ♂. No. 631. 20 miles S. of Lake Baringo, 3800 ft., 24. xii. 12. W. P. Lowe coll. Presented by Lieut. G. P. Cosens.

*Obs.* Nine examples have been examined from the Rift Valley.

Mr. MEADE-WALDO exhibited the down and breast-feathers taken from the nest of a Garganey (*Querquedula circia*) found on the banks of the Eden near Hever, Kent, on the 27th of May; the eggs, eight in number, had just hatched. He said that he had occasionally seen a drake about, and in former years had sometimes seen a pair. The "Summer Teal" was quite well known to some of the older gamekeepers and farmers in the neighbourhood. The nest in question was placed on the side of a drain in a rough meadow, and the workman who found it had seen the duck with her young ones.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT pointed out that the down of the Garganey was easily distinguished from that of the Common Teal (*Q. crecca*), which was also exhibited for comparison. That of the Garganey was much darker in colour, and had much longer filaments tipped with white, a very conspicuous character. In the Common Teal the down was altogether shorter and of a sooty-brown colour, the white tips being entirely absent. The small breast-feathers also were easily recognisable, the dark blackish markings on each side of the shaft being characteristic of the Garganey, while in the Common Teal the markings were pale brownish or absent.

The Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN exhibited a nest and a clutch of five eggs of *Hypocolius ampelinus*, taken by Mr. A. G. Tomlinson in South-west Persia, on the 24th of May, 1913. Between the years 1886 and 1897, Mr. W. D. Cumming had found considerable numbers of this species nesting near